

people have been demanding that their representatives refuse to participate further in the direct parley and insist that all future negotiations be conducted by the conference.

Good Offices Tended.

The American, British, French, and in fact, delegates of all countries represented at the conference, are exerting their good offices to bring about a settlement outside of the conference. Whether this effort will be successful will be established during the coming week. An agreement between the two countries would relieve the conference of considerable embarrassment. There is no question of that.

But the question of the good offices of the Far East, which is the judgment of the leaders of several Governments provide material for legitimate conference discussion and permanent settlements. None of these is more important than the case of Siberia, which still holds a place on the conference agenda relating to Far East matters. It is not the only one, but it is the one which is the most difficult to settle.

The demand of China that the conference condemn the "twenty-one demand" treaty which they assert the Japanese compelled the Peking Government to accept under threat of military reprisals; the sentiment of the people of Manchuria against the application of Japanese policies in that rich Chinese province and the appeal of the 17,000,000 people of Korea for emancipation from Japanese control will provide the conference with an opportunity to render invaluable service.

The Japanese are preparing to meet attacks on these points with arguments that they believe will prevent interference with their policies. They have already indicated their purpose to take the position that the conference cannot intervene in the matter of "accomplished facts" secured by treaty or other forms of international agreement.

Japanese Feel Confident.

Just what decision the conference will reach in this respect is problematic. The Japanese delegates appear to feel that they are expressing the opinion that their associates in the conference will stop at the acceptance of the Root proposals which are designed to insure the people of China control over their own post offices, customs and telegraphs, restore to them judicial control by the abolition of extraterritorial privileges and removal of foreign troops. Conference committees have been considering these matters for almost two weeks, and through the acceptance of the Root principles have prepared reports providing for the reforms enumerated.

The Siberian question, however, bears no direct relation to the manifold Chinese complications, although it presents at least one point of similarity. In time respects it is regarded as potentially involving a much more serious problem than any single factor in the Chinese situation. The point at issue directly concerns the right of Japan to continue the military occupation and to some extent economic dominance over a territory in northeastern Asia which Siberian representatives assert is one-third the size of continental Europe.

Delegations of Siberians have been in Washington for weeks awaiting opportunity to present to the conference their arguments which they believe will show that the Japanese Government has set its hold upon northeastern Asia, which it has no intention of relaxing. They believe the conference should employ its influence to request (or force) the Japanese Government to keep its pledge to withdraw its military force from northeastern Asia and the northern half of the Island of Sakhalin.

Cooperative Expedition.

The Japanese Government dispatched its military forces to Siberia in the region of Vladivostok in 1918 to cooperate with the expedition composed of British, American, and French troops. The purpose of the expedition was to rescue a force of Czech troops which had been cut off from the army of Bohemia and driven north by Austrian troops into Russian Bolshevik territory.

The Czech troops were extricated from the hostile Bolshevik region. Thereupon the troops of all of the allied countries withdrew their forces from Siberian territory. There was one exception. The Japanese Government did not recall its troops, nor has it yet done so. The ostensible reason given for its failure in this respect was that its Siberian expedition was necessary to prevent the spread of Bolshevism into Asia and not improbably to the United States and other western countries.

The Siberians assert that the military penetration of their country by Japan had been used to cloak activities of economic propagandists seeking to control one of the richest sections of the world.

One of the chief arguments presented by the Siberians in Washington is that back of the illegal penetration of their country by Japanese there lurks a grave menace to the Caucasian and Slav peoples of Russia and possibly Europe. They assert that Japanese activities in Siberia really mark the beginning of a Mongolian invasion of Europe.

The Japanese delegates to the conference have not clearly indicated the attitude they will assume if the Siberian question is brought up for consideration. It is one subject concerning which they have failed to display the candor that has characterized their surface activities in regard to other conference undertakings.

ARREST LINDENFELD'S GIRL COMPANION

Waraw Police Say She Came With Him From U. S.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. WARSAW, Jan. 1.—Wolfe Lindenfeld, arrested here in connection with the Wall Street bomb explosion, was confronted with his father today. When the father asked his son to tell him the truth, the prisoner replied: "I yet have time."

Yesterday the police of Waraw arrested a girl who, they say, accompanied Lindenfeld from America and has now disappeared in Waraw.

WORLD'S HOPE FOR 1922.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—President Millerand at a reception of the diplomatic corps today said that the world's hope for the advent of the new year was a desire for peace and the attainment of the hopes of the long and cruel war, and the hope of a new era of civilization.

SIBERIAN CHARGES CALLED FORGERIES

Papers Published by Far Eastern Republic Mission Assailed in Washington.

PROTECTORATE PLAN

France and Japan Represented as Making Deal Before Conference.

HANIHARA MAKES DENIAL

French Policy Declared in One Document as Conflicting With American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (Associated Press).—Copies of what were declared to be communications between the Japanese and French Governments covering the proposal that the two Governments act in concert at the Washington conference with respect to the establishment of a Japanese protectorate over Siberia were given out to-night by the special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic, which has asked for a hearing when the Siberian question is taken up by the conference.

The communications were characterized by a member of the French delegation to-night as "forgery, stupidly contrived" and by a spokesman of the Japanese delegation as "malicious fabrications."

The French Government has had no communication whatever with the Japanese Government respecting a protectorate over eastern Siberia, said M. Kammerer, director of the Russian and Far Eastern Department of the French Foreign Office.

Statement by Hanihara. "I have been Vice-Foreign Minister since September 9, 1918," said M. Hanihara, one of the Japanese delegates, "that is to say during the period when these alleged documents are dated. I want to say with all the emphasis at my command that there is no shadow of truth so far as Japan is concerned, and therefore they must be a forgery."

Reference to the Washington conference occurs first in a communication headed "Front Office Foreign Office Paris. Transmitted by telegraph to Tokyo on September 2 to be delivered to the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"The aims of the Japanese Government are not quite clear to the French Government," this note read, "we are therefore unable to express our frank opinion with regard to the conference. We take into consideration the interests of Japan to the same extent as we have done it before, especially when our Government is convinced that with regard to all the questions which will be discussed in Washington the Japanese Government will have to rely on Japan only."

"Our agreement with Japan on the Siberian question forces us to be very careful for our decisions are in conflict with the policy of America, which is now playing an important part in the East. America's intention to secure for itself a place in Soviet Russia has been frustrated by our policy. The Americans are therefore pushing the Eastern question so as to gain supremacy in the East. We must resist such efforts by all means, and the French Government hopes to have the help of the Japanese Government in that."

Plan for Protectorate. "The Japanese plan to create a free republic in the East under the protectorship of Japan is comprehensible to us, and the French Government will give its support to that plan by all means, especially in the case of Manchuria, where the Japanese Government will take into consideration our interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway, Manchuria, and our interests in concessions."

"Japan's plan to evacuate Siberia our Government regards as premature and dangerous if we take into consideration that the Communistic regime in Russia is reaching its apex. A complete collapse can be expected at any time. There is no need of sending our troops against the Bolsheviks or of taking any other step. The chaos, the general situation, our attitude of expectation and the terrible famine have ruined Russia. The East will also be influenced by this crisis. The chaos will be extended to Siberia, and in this respect we need the help of Japan."

"Because of these considerations we consider the evacuation as premature. Japan must also participate in the restoration of Russia. We are ready to do so. We are ready to restore the country to its former state. Well disciplined and equipped Japanese troops are ready to invade the country at any moment to restore order and to give their assistance to the old monarchic regime. When that has been done our aims shall be accomplished: the peace and our common interests easily realized. The French Government hopes that at this moment when the fate of new Russia is being decided Japan will not put any obstacles in the way of the French Government which defend the interests of Japan in every respect."

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs." Documents from Tokyo. Another of the documents, dated Tokyo, September 7, said in part: "The Japanese Imperial Government considers itself under great obligations to the French Government, and is no less interested in regulating the important problem which has been put forward by the French Government."

"The Japanese Government notes with gratification its solidarity with the point of view expressed by you and which may be at the heart of the Washington conference. Nevertheless, the Imperial Government is compelled to declare that under no circumstances will it renounce the principle which is being carried out in the Siberian problem. It (the Japanese Government) is very pleased that the French Government intends to defend our point of view by all means."

"It would be very desirable that the question should be finally settled prior to the conference. Our policy in the new republic will be a real policy which will not tolerate any foreign interference. It is too early to speak of evacuation, as everything depends on what will take place within the nearest future in Soviet Russia. There are indications that the end is near, and this should become evident the Imperial Government is ready to come to the aid of restoration, especially that in part of Siberia."

BRITISH ADMIRAL PICTURES WAR'S HORRORS IN FUTURE

Sir Reginald Bacon Sees in Aircraft Carriers a Potent Threat Which Even German Militarists Would Hesitate to Meet.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald.

London, Jan. 1. A picture of war in the future with air tight vaults for the meetings of Cabinet Ministers has just been painted by Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon.

"There is one form of subsidiary vessel which we must develop and build without any form of limitation," he said. "This will be air craft carriers. The secret of a well laid scheme may only be known by the military party in Germany to attack which we never dreamed, for four or five thousand machines dropping deadly gas bombs on our large towns would create a devastation and panic which would most likely lead to a demand for peace at any price."

"A Cabinet sitting in air tight vaults with improvised oxygen air purifying devices would probably be biased in favor of yielding to the public clamor. There is only one answer for such a problem: the knowledge that immediately following the attack of our aircraft carriers would be off for enemy ports and that our airplanes would be able to operate. A well escorted fleet of carriers would be such a potent threat that even the military party in Germany would hesitate to start such a warfare. Our aircraft carriers must be outside any agreement for limitation of armaments."

HOPE TO END ARMS PARLEY IN 2 WEEKS

Delegates Plan to Speed Up Program—Some Get Ready to Leave Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (Associated Press).—The arms conference begins the new year with most of its members looking toward final adjournment two weeks hence, despite the prospect of having yet to clear away several troublesome issues.

A tendency to press the negotiations to a conclusion, even if some of the original hopes for accomplishment have to go by the board, is evident now in many quarters. The delegates are said to feel that seven days of discussion have not only failed to bring the national viewpoints of all the Powers, and that little is to be gained now by prolonging debate on points that have brought to light serious divisions of opinion.

On the naval limitation program the most embarrassing problem yet to be settled is that involved in the proposed regulation of submarine warfare. All the Powers have agreed to unite in a declaration reaffirming the present well understood restrictions of international law and condemning the ruthless use made of German U-boats during the world war, but there has not been the same facility of agreement on the proposal to go further and prohibit entirely submarine attacks on merchant vessels.

In some quarters there is a disposition to raise the question whether a commerce carrier remains a merchant ship if it arms in wartime, and to suggest that if the proposed prohibition is to be adopted it would naturally follow that merchant ships be not permitted to mount guns.

Bound up in the submarine restriction plans also is the suggestion for a future conference to consider submarine and auxiliary limitations in a more definitive way. President Harding has been said to strongly favor such a step, but there has been no evidence that any delegation was preparing formally to propose it. Some of the delegates are known to be taking the position that the meeting to talk over the submarine problem would be useless unless the initiative were taken by France, whose announcement that she intended to reserve the right to nearly triple her present submarine strength brought to an end the Washington negotiations for submarine limitation.

LLOYD GEORGE'S GUARDS TURN BACK CHURCHILL

Latter Has to Phone to Gain Premier's Presence.

CANNES, Jan. 1 (Associated Press).—Winston Spencer Churchill was a victim of Premier Lloyd George's desire for seclusion. He attempted to enter the Villa Valletta, having an appointment with the Prime Minister, but the daimones stopped him. Five minutes of vain discussion ended by Mr. Churchill returning and telephoning Mr. Lloyd George, who issued instructions that the secretary for the Colonies could come and go as he pleased.

It is reported in British circles that Mr. Lloyd George intends to hold some of his famous breakfast conferences, which during the peace conference enabled him to conclude successfully a number of diplomatic transactions. The Prime Minister and the American Ambassador, Mr. Harvey, exchanged New Year's greetings at a fete last evening, where both entertained parties.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—It has been definitely decided that Premier Briand will leave for Cannes Tuesday evening to confer privately with Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain before the arrival of the other supreme council delegates.

event, in connection with the new situation, we will have to change our policy. "MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS." Alleged Protocol. One document dated January 14, 1921, gives the text of an alleged protocol declared to have been drawn up in Paris at a general conference of Japanese delegates and the French military mission, stating that France "retains the obligation to Japan for the proposals made to the delegates," but that "the first consideration of the French Government is that the relations between the United States and France should not be injured."

It puts France on record as favoring the "temporary occupation of Siberia" by Japan, provided there should be no occupation or annexation intentions on the part of Japan, and provided Japan should use all means in adding those parties who would come out openly or secretly against the Bolsheviks and the social revolutionists. The French Government is also represented in this document as expressing a wish that Japan should transport to Siberia the army of Gen. Wrangel.

In publishing the "documents" the Chita delegation declared that it had no intention of causing any ill feeling among the different nations, but that the events of the last four years in the Russian Far East, the blood and tears shed by the Russian population and the horrible atrocities resulting from Japanese intervention compelled the representatives of the Russian people in the Far East to be on their guard for any action which might show light on plans of their enemies as well as their friends.

M. Kammerer, denouncing the documents on behalf of the French delegation as "wholly and utterly false," said he referred to Semenov as sufficient indication of their unreliability. "Any one who knows anything about the subject (Siberia) knows that France has no intention of tolerating any foreign interference," he said, adding that as head of the Russian Department of the French Government every communication dealing with Siberia had passed through his hands.

Vice Minister Hanihara declared that at no time in responsible Japanese circles has there been any idea of launching a scheme for a protectorate over any part of Siberia.

BOREAH OFFERS TEST

FOR PACIFIC TREATY

Suggests Reservation to Declare It Is Peace and Not Military Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (Associated Press).—His words spread broadcast by wireless through adjacent States, Senator Boreah, Republican, of Idaho, speaking in the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant to-day, submitted what he described as a test of whether the four Power Pacific treaty "was based upon justice and was therefore a peace alliance, or based upon force and therefore military alliance."

Several thousand amateur and commercial wireless operators within a radius of 200 miles of Washington listened in on Senator Boreah's address.

The test which Mr. Boreah offered was whether supporters of the treaty were willing to accept reservations by which the Powers would "agree to restore within one year and thereafter ever to respect the rights, interests, territory and sovereignty of all nations or governments in the region of the Pacific."

He added that the further provision that should the agreement to restore and respect such interests be not observed the obligations under Article II. of the treaty would be terminated automatically.

The Senator asserted that the "agreements in the Far East for the last fifty years have been upon the part of nations, or rather governments, which have not signed an alliance to prevent aggression. He charged that it was the members of the "alliance" and not those nations outside of it who have disregarded the rights of other nations and peoples in the Pacific in recent years.

"The disturbances in the Far East," Mr. Boreah continued, "and the things which threaten arise out of failure of the nations now proposing an alliance to respect the rights and sovereignty of all nations and peoples and not out of acts of those who are excluded from the alliance. There would be no Far Eastern questions of a disturbing nature if the members of this proposed alliance had respected the rights of the weak or more peacefully disposed peoples of the East. Let the alliance specifically provide that the alliance itself and each and all of its members will respect the rights and sovereignty and interests of other peoples and let it be provided that if they do not the alliance is dissolved."

"I think one of the most interesting and illuminating revelations of modern diplomacy is this proposition that the nations which have been doing most of the aggressing or attacking should get together and solemnly form an alliance against those nations who have not been guilty of such things. If the nations which are to be members of the alliance would hand back to the nations and peoples the territory, the rights and the liberties which they have taken from them, the clouds in the world would disappear."

You would not need an alliance in the Far East if it were not necessary to protect the territory which has been unjustly obtained by members of the alliance. Mr. Boreah declared it would be a crime, "a crime not only against our own people, but a crime against millions in the Far East who are suffering."

The Senator discussed also provisions of the treaty concerning the homeland of Japan. These, however, he did not regard as more important than other features which he said would lead the United States into war just as truly if any island were attacked as though the Japanese mainland were the subject of aggression.

These "militaristic" features of the treaty should be stripped off, the Senator added, saying that if such were not done it should be regarded as proof that the "members of the alliance are unwilling to restore the territory, the franchises, the privileges which other peoples claim have been taken from them unjustly and which are now the causes of troubles in the Far East."

FRENCH WOULD NOT AS DID THE GERMANS

Paris Newspaper Resents Implication in Lord Lee's Speech.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Commenting on the remarks of Lord Lee of Fareham at the Washington conference the *Liberte* in an editorial says: "Lately we have been witnessing a series of manifestations in the English press and among the politicians tending to represent us as nothing less than unchained imperialists, capable of re-suming submarine warfare in German fashion. England, after obtaining the preservation of her powerful fleet, desires us to have the right to protect our coasts with a sufficient number of submarines."

"Where has Anglo-French friendship led to? asks the newspaper. 'How are any one accused of France of severity desiring to commit the same crimes as the Germans?' The French demand for 30,000 tons of submarines means the Atlantic and the Channel. This means really fifty when allowing for those which are always under repair."

FREE FRENCH WAR PRISONERS. PARIS, Jan. 1.—Amnesty was granted today to French soldiers held in German court martial convictions for purely military crimes committed during the war period by President Millerand as a measure of clemency at the opening of the new year. Exceptions were made in the cases of those convicted of treason, espionage and intelligence with the enemy.

STEED SEES DANGER IN FRENCH ATTITUDE

Says Delegation Went to Washington Parley in Bargaining Spirit.

MAY STIR ANGER IN U. S.

Editor of London 'Times' Finds Chance for Display of British Statesmanship.

By WICKHAM STEED. Editor of the London Times. Copyright, 1922, by United News.

This is Mr. Steed's last article written in America on the arms conference, he having left for home Saturday on the Olympic.

My absence from Washington in my visits to other parts of the United States and Canada during the last few days has enabled me to look upon the conference from the outside and see how it is regarded by important sections of American and Canadian opinion.

Broadly speaking, the French position on questions of submarines and auxiliary craft is regarded with bewilderment and devoid of wrath. Unless this is corrected these feelings may not indeed destroy transatlantic sympathies for France, but it may mitigate them to an extent that would be deplorable in French and British interests alike.

Should the lively hopes that America has placed in the conference be disappointed, no matter by whose immediate fault, any tendency in the United States toward association with European nations in the work of economic reconstruction would infallibly be thwarted if not transmuted into a tendency toward dissociation of America from Europe.

France, it is clear, would not be saddened undeservedly with the main reason for this is that the conference, as total or partial failure of the conference. But this would offer scant solace to the peoples distressed or to many millions in many countries who have been hoping that in Washington a new era of good will and good faith among nations might be inaugurated.

Bad Effect Upon America. Even were France to press upon the conference her candidature as an international scapegoat, she could scarcely carry into the wilderness of a disordered world the positive ill of the nations along with her own obvious sins of incomprehension and perversity. In the United States it would be said—nay, it already is being said—that the apparent indifference of France to the fifty purposes that undoubtedly inspire the English speaking nations is partly, if not chiefly, the consequence of Anglo-French animosity that has developed since the war.

It is true that from the first the French Government misinterpreted and in some respects grossly misconstrued the situation at Washington. Despite friendly counsel, the French delegation came to Washington in a bargaining spirit which and hitherto been unable to achieve. If it is true, also, that some omissions or irregularities of method on the part of the other delegations induced a feeling among the French that they had been slighted, but I have been unable to discover any sign in the French delegates of hostile attitude or wish to wreck the conference.

Turbulent nature of a society. Yet they and their Government are running the risk of ruining it for the sake of ships France does not mean to build. Deploable though the bearing of France naturally is, it is necessary to remember that neither anger nor menaces, political or financial, are likely to change it. On the contrary, threats may harden her heart, and during that season to make irreparable the damage already done.

The fierce wrath of the American people would feed at the wrecking of the conference and comparisons highly favorable to British statesmanship they might draw between the French and British conduct, which are to be members of the alliance. The Senator discussed also provisions of the treaty concerning the homeland of Japan. These, however, he did not regard as more important than other features which he said would lead the United States into war just as truly if any island were attacked as though the Japanese mainland were the subject of aggression.

Pratt's U. S. Press. The American press, with splendid impartiality, has given the fullest hearing to all sides. But in the ultimate apportioning of blame, if blame should ultimately have to be apportioned, the shortcomings and mistakes of the British policy in regard to France during recent years and months would infallibly be remembered against us to our hurt.

Americans still have a strong regard for France. Rightly for England, that regard is an asset for Europe and the world and therefore for the British Empire. Nothing could more enhance British statesmanship in American eyes than proof at this juncture, or at the

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Chicken or Cream of Oyster Soup

Roast Young Turkey Dressing and Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce

or Roast Young Goose Dressing and Goose Gravy Baked Apple

Boiled Onions with Butter Sauce

Mashed Turnips

Mashed Potatoes or Candied Sweet Potatoes

Bread or Home Made Rolls

Mince Pie and Cheese or Pumpkin Pie and Cheese or Ice Cream and Cake

Tea, Coffee, or Milk

The dinner that brings mother and mother.

Cal's

SOCIALISTS OVERTOME BY 33 HOURS OF TALK

Conquered by Their Own Weapon in Tyrol Diet.

GENEVA, Jan. 1 (Associated Press).—A dispatch received here from Innsbruck says the Tyrol Diet, after a session of thirty-three consecutive hours, during which there was continuous speaking, broke down the Socialist obstruction and voted the 1922 budget, amounting to 2,500,000 kronen.

When the vote was taken a number of the Socialist members of the Diet fell asleep. Other Socialist members had gone to their homes, having been summoned by telephone by their wives.

French Fleet Demand Explained by German Needed to Carry Negro Troops in the Next War.

Berlin, Jan. 1 (Associated Press).—"France wants submarines and a big fleet to protect her sea bases and to enable the transportation of African black troops to Europe in the event of another war," was the opinion expressed to-day by Admiral von Gropow.

The Admiral expressed the belief that if the French arguments for submarines were answered with a provision forbidding the use of colored troops on European battlefields France's demands would prove "so palpably absurd as to fall to pieces, leaving her dependent on defensive sea weapons." Unless France is pacified he saw the complete failure of the Washington conference.

Denial was made by Von Gropow of Mr. Briand's contention that France wants only sufficient submarines with which adequately to defend her three coasts. He quoted an alleged French military report published here this year approving the use of submarines as offensive weapons and the torpedoing of enemy merchant ships without warning.

The forthcoming conference at Cannes thus far has provoked only desultory comments in the German press. The *Tagblatt* says: "Cannes is the fourth station on the route. It follows Versailles, Spa and London. It is only a milestone, not a terminal station. A year ago Cannes would have been impossible, as would have been the Versailles treaty in 1919. Historical paradoxes are short lived."

GERMAN RAIL STRIKE ENDED BY COMPROMISE

Men's Demands Partially Granted.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—An agreement has been signed by the Ministry of Transportation and the Railway Men's Federation, bringing to an end the railway strike which has been in progress for several days. The demands of the men were partially satisfied.

Among the causes of the strike was that railway officials recently received a considerable salary increase while the Government granted allowance for the workmen was deemed not proportionate and that there was a threat to reduce the personnel by 20,000. According to the preparations made by the strikers Berlin would have been entirely cut off from the outside world to-day if the agreement had not been reached.

AUSTRIA AROUSED AT LOSS OF HER GOBELINS

Strike in Art Circles Threatened—Gloomy Outlook.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—It is announced that a probable purchaser has been found for the famous Gobelins involving their departure from the country. The art societies and curators of the museums have protested and threatened a general strike in art circles. The name of the prospective purchaser has not been mentioned.

The opening of the year fills the Vienna press with gloomy forebodings. Although the crown has recovered and remains around five thousand to the dollar, as compared with eight thousand a month ago, prices continue to increase. The bank note circulation is about 160 billion, as compared with eleven billion a year ago.

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